

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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AT

25 PER ANNUM, CASH.

It is understood if we credit that \$7.50 will be expected and demanded.

W. P. WALTON.

[Atlantic Monthly.]

Native writers have suggested a connection between peculiarities of climate and the mental formation noticeable in St. Petersburg. For a month summer rages with an almost tropical heat, driving the wealthy to their cool country residences, but leaving the poor foot on the blistering granite pavements of the dust-swept, sun-drenched city. At midday, when the streets seem to run with liquid fire, when scarcely any pedestrians are abroad, and even the policeman has retired to enjoy the luxury of shade, you may see the drooping driver clinging to his post of duty, the porter standing in his dirt-besmeared uniform, the vendor offering his wares with the cry which is a shriek, and the beggars, seated by the roadside, waiting for the alms of the passing crowd. What adds to the intolerable heat of summer day in St. Petersburg is the abnormal amplitude of the day, through which the solar rays descend upon the capital. Thoroughfare long and broad give the sky an aspect of unusual vastness, while the high buildings, with their long tracks of sun and shade, prolong for the imagination the duration of light and heat. Thus, even to the classes possessed of wealth and leisure, the St. Petersburg day in summer—nearly twenty hours intervening between sunrise and sunset—is a white, glaring, sustained weariness. To feel what it must be to those who toil in street and field, stimulated for tasks that begin and end with the light, by constant allowance of black bread and water-melon, one must go in fancy to some African slave king's metropolis, wherein the torments of nature are added to the cruelties of man.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT OF BEAUTY.
It is, naturally, an inexpressible relief that to the unbearable summer day of the sixtieth parallel succeeds a night of brief but strange beauty. A cool moment comes at last in which the atmosphere has a just tepid calm and flow, healing and grateful to the senses. There is then, strictly speaking, neither light nor dark. If it is night at all, it is night unsharpened, incomplete, night full of the chaotic mystery of early morning. The sky is so luminous that one may read small print in the open air without effort. It is light with a hue of its own—sown, it is said, in no other part of the world—a delicate green of marvellous tenderness, deepening near the horizon into blue, and in the north expanding toward the sun in vivid alternations of rose and amber. To the ordinary eye are the heavens, though clear, almost starless; only brilliant like Vega and Arcturus have power to make an impression on the retina. Summer midnight in the Russian capital is thus a simple twilight uniting day to day, separated from actual morning only by a few brief moments. Its social effect is remarkable. Native residents at St. Petersburg are rarely in bed earlier than 12 o'clock. To lounge forth after dark for midnight strolls, or to the garden for one's destination, is a fashionable habit, sanctioned by the highest precedents. To return from theatre or promenade at 1 a. m. is by no means unusual. The immediate result is much loss of sleep; the ultimate effect of these late hours appears in a peculiar form of nervous irritability.

The cold begins its attack as early as August. Day is then vulnerable in the narrow cloak of twilight which the sun fails to guard, and through this the wind blows from the north. Frost quickly enters the beach, and under cover of growing darkness a territory once heat-ridden in its entire length is gradually won for winter. September evenings, for example, not only bring back many of last year's overcoats, they empty the country residences, and open a social season that is sure to last until February, or even March, in October St. Petersburg is fairly besieged. The houses, bordered by double windows, repulse to the atmosphere attack with crackling logs of pine and birch, until the great Russian stove threatens to bring back a winter of its own. But without the money is indispensable.

PERILS AND PLEASURES OF WINTERS.
On the coldest days not men, but furs are abroad. At forty degrees Fahrenheit the human face becomes inevitable—that is to say, disappears in the twelve-inch collar of a bear-skin turned upward. Without precautions of this kind all outdoor life is impossible. A beard is a treacherous thing to lie in the way of a vapor exhaled from the lungs. Many a man goes out for a hairless walk to return with his mouth securely closed by a clamp of solid ice. The sun does not rise until almost 10 o'clock. Even at midday it is difficult to believe that the large red ball you see swimming in tremulous vapors a few degrees above the horizon, is the same orb that which hung high over the city in summer. Diners at 3 most each other by gaslight. A long night succeeds, full of lethargic influences heightened by the intensity of the cold. To the poor and badly clothed, it is a night of hardship and suffering; to the wealthy, a time of amusement and dissipation. In no capital in the world are the pleasures of winter, in-door and out-door, pursued with a greater zest than in St. Petersburg.

The commoner out-door amusements of the cold season are the thoroughfares of the capital with sound and movement during the period of frost. The first fall of snow consigns the low-wheeled drays to their winter quarters, and then appear a host of sledges not unequal for beauty and compactness anywhere in the world. No industrial art in Russia has reached the perfection with which the carriage-maker produces these delicate, fairy-like vehicles—structures which it is a pleasure to feast the eye upon, a rare luxury to be driven in. The tiniest and daintiest of them, you think, was surely not made for use by grown-up people. It must be a toy sledge. But on the driver thrusting his legs into a narrow slit into its front, you are led to take courage and mount. There is just room for a single passenger—not an inch too little, not a finger too much—and, once seated, away you are drawn, with a speed and safety at first bewildering, but in the end strongly enjoyable. Not less completely constructed are the larger sledges, some of which are capable of accommodating twenty or thirty passengers; while below the "turn-out" for a single person the sledge descends in a gradual diminution, until it is minute enough to place the smallest girl and carry the most tender of her toys.

"Mistake of the Printer."

A short time since, in a letter to the Democrat, I made a brief mention of newspaper life, and the varied experiences connected therewith, and while not desiring to go back on history entirely, I must give my version of the origin of the expression—"It's a mistake of the printer." Some few years ago, Capt. Frank J. White, "the lightning type setter," as he is called, was engaged in "setting up" a communication to the INTERIOR JOURNAL, from some point in Pulaski, and it should have read that the place, Point Isabel, was named in honor of Alfonso's mother, but the Captain hurriedly made it appear in type as being "named in honor of A. L. Jones' mother," whom he said lived in that section, and declared that it was a mistake quite natural, but he had the laugh on him all the same. On another occasion a contributor to that paper from another place stated that Mr. Blank's son was dangerously ill of typhoid fever, and a typographical error made it read that his son was dangerously ill of typhoid fever. The father of the boy rushed into the sanctum a few days later and demanded an explanation with a pistol, when he was told that it was "a mistake of the printer," and his anger subsided. The manuscript of Mr. W. P. Walton, of the INTERIOR JOURNAL, I am told resembles that of Hon. Henry Waterson, of the Courier-Journal, which a Texas practitioner of the art preservative who was here some time since, described as looking like a piece of paper that had been traveled over by a cockroach that had just crawled over an ink bottle, and hence with this explanation the following errors of composition, while amusing in the extreme, are in a measure excusable, as they had to guess at what was written. Recently Col. Walton wrote that "Giles Shine would play Mikado at the Opera House," when the intelligent compositor made it read in type that "Simon Shine would play Mike Adam off at the Orpheus home," which was quite a noticeable change. Another compositor in setting up Col. W.'s manuscript about a train being flagged for some purpose at (San) Solphur made the type say that the "train was flagged severely at Quimbley," and the same young man, instead of making another paragraph read that a "distinguished gentleman died at Ocolee" had the type to proclaim that "he died about 4 o'clock." The Col. again wrote that a certain bill of fare included, among other things, vegetables, bass, chicken, etc., but the type insisted that it was the "bass chicken," etc., which might have been true, but the manuscript didn't say so. But of all the typographical errors ever made, and done so easily, too, was in the sentence "a good cook and house-keeper was absolutely essential to domestic happiness," and one that occasioned considerable comment among the readers of the INTERIOR JOURNAL. The writer recalls to mind these few instances of the "mistakes of the printer," and assigns such as the origin of the expression mentioned at the beginning of this not too brief paragraph, and mentions them more especially for the edification of those who by chance, or from the irresistible fascination of it, have become thoroughly acquainted with the mysterious workings of the "art preservative of all arts."—[Stetson in Harrodsburg Democrat.]

THE WISDOM OF HIGH LICENSE.—The amount of revenue derived from liquor license in Chicago under the new law has increased from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 a year, and the number of saloons has decreased from 13,000 to 9,000. The license charge is only \$500, which is much less in proportion to the amount of "goods" sold and the profits upon them than the local tax paid by retail merchants who do the same amount of trade in other lines. The license is therefore, not a hardship, and those who pay it are protected from a competition that would deduct more from their profits than the tax does. The diminution in the number of drinking places is a distinct gain to the community in three ways. Those that are closed are usually of the lowest type, the temptations to drink are diminished, and the police supervision of the traffic is made easier by a reduction in the number, amounting to nearly one-half, and by the interest of those who pay high license in siding in the suppression of unlicensed sale. Both in the matter of the revenue and of regulation high license is vindicating its wisdom.

Farmer (to physician)—"If you git out my way, doctor, any time, I wish you'd stop and see my wife. She says she ain't feelin' well."
Physician—"What are some of her symptoms?"
Farmer—"I dunno. This mornin' after she had milked the cows an' fed the stock, an' got breakfast for the hands, and washed the dishes, an' built a fire under the soap-kettle in the lane, and done a few chores about the house, she complained o' feelin' kinder tired. I shouldn't be surprised if her blood was out o' order. I guess she needs a dose of medicine."—[Harper's Bazar.]

It is said that glycerine in its pure state should not be used for chapped hands, as it absorbs moisture from the skin, thus leaving it dry and liable to crack. When moderately diluted with water, however, glycerine is an excellent application.

Death from exposure?—The verdict recently rendered by a Helena (M. T.) jury in the body of a horse thief who had been exposed to the elements for some time, was that he died from exposure.

HUSTONVILLE, LINCOLN COUNTY.

—As an illustration of the vitality of our people it may be mentioned that a party given at T. L. Carpenter's, some distance in the country, on Wednesday night, was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

—Uriah Dunn, who reached home from the South about the beginning of the storm, has made up a car-load of mail with which he started back to South Carolina on Saturday. Of course there is very little business transacted now.

—The elemental embargo was not fairly removed until Friday morning. Previous to that date a few adventurous citizens from the country succeeded in running the blockade and reporting the condition of the rural regions. The oldest inhabitant dislikes to give up his cherished memories of "notable" weather and refuses to testify. Tom Nall insists that the season has not yet vindicated itself—that we have had only a foretaste of the energies of the coming winter—that the suffering of the past week is only a prelude to the dirge of distress to be witnessed further on. But consolation is found in the reflection that while Tom is confessed more truthful than G. Washington ever was, he is by no means successful as a prognosticator of atmospheric phenomena. Dr. Brown is the only man who seems indifferent on the question. His cherished and tasty collection of flowers has succumbed to the inevitable. But this is too sad a theme. We hear of but little serious damage to livestock in this region. The fowls that were not housed suffered most. A few men are complaining of frozen ears and fingers, but in the main we got through pretty comfortably.

The Preacher and the Editor.

Some time ago the editor of the Weekly Fire Fly and the preacher of the Mount Zion church changed places, not only in a nominal way but made an actual transfer of property. The preacher in his first editorial said:

"We have taken the responsibility of running this paper, and we request our readers to pay up at once, and pray at their earliest convenience. We understand that Anderson Gregg cut off the end of his finger the other day. We hope and pray that he may get along all right. A cow belonging to Jim Pike McLaughlin lost one of her horns. We pray she may recover. A man named Soggs was killed at Bailey's ferry last Monday. We are thankful it was no worse. We pray that the Legislature may not forget to adjourn. We trust the crop may be better next season. We hope the severest part of the winter is past. We have faith in our ability to run this paper."

The editor, without embarrassment, took his place in the pulpit, but he soon became confused. Striking the Book of Books he said: "Hereafter we will not receive old books in exchange for our gospel. Turnips will do very well, but we are not a cow. Never before was this pulpit in such a flourishing condition, and advertisers should make a note of this fact. Our mourners bench goes to every postoffice in the country. Now is the time to become a deacon in the church two dollars per year, one dollar for six months and sample copies sent free. The text says that trains going north arrive at 2 o'clock P. M. This can not be disputed for it was spoken of by Jeremiah the prophet, oh ye generation of vipers, see advertisement in another column."—[Ex.]

How Nice to be Postmaster.

A young postmaster of a village post-office was hard at work when a gentle tap was heard upon the door, and in stepped a bashful maiden of sixteen, with a money order, which she desired cashed. She handed to the official with a bashful smile, who after closely examining it, handed her the money it called for. At the same time he asked her if she had read what was written on the margin of the order.

"No, I have not," she replied, "for I can not make it out. Will you please read it for me?"

The young postmaster read as follows: "I send you \$3 and a dozen kisses!"

Glancing at the bashful girl, he said: "Now I have paid you the money and I suppose you want the kisses."

"Yes," she said, "if he has sent me any kisses I want them, too."

It is hardly necessary to say that the balance of the order was promptly paid, and in a scientific, satisfactory manner at that, and eminently satisfactory to the country maiden, for she went out of the office smacking her lips as if there was a taste upon them she never encountered before.

After she arrived at home she remarked to her mother: "Eh, mother, but this post-office system of ours is a great thing, developing more and more every year, and each new feature added seems to be the best. Jimmy sent me a dozen kisses along with the money order, and the postmaster gave me twenty. It beats the special delivery system all hollow."—[United States Mail.]

A large old-fashioned clock at Green Cove, Fla., which has kept time for one hundred years, on being set back to standard time refused to run regularly. Finally it was set forward to sun time, when it returned to its regular and has run regularly ever since.—[Green Cove Ex.]

People anxious about the taking up of the public lands can solace themselves with the fact that there are in Alaska 389,524,000 acres of land.

GARRARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT.

Lancaster.

—The February term of the Garrard Circuit Court begins next Monday with a very light docket.

—John Simpson, infant son of Dr. Nelson Mays, died last Wednesday, aged three months. Interment in Lancaster cemetery Tuesday.

—The town clock has a rival now right under its nose. Some shrewd advertising agents have planted a time keeper covered with "ads." in front of the court-house. As a target for pistol-shooting youths it will undoubtedly prove a success.

—The protracted revival conducted by Rev. H. L. Simons at the Methodist church in this place is causing a deep feeling in religious circles. Packed houses greet the gifted speaker and it is thought that the meeting will be one of universal good.

—Miss Mary Scott, of Jessamine, was visiting Miss Kate Mason last week. Mr. R. M. Darham, of Danville, was in town Sunday. Dr. J. B. Kinnaird has gone to New York to attend a course of lectures. Mrs. W. A. Burnside is seriously ill of pneumonia. C. C. Carson, of Stanford, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Hugh Logan, of Cincinnati, is in town having a picnic selling spring "blocks."

A woman was in disguise and was fleeing from some crime she had committed. She was traveling in a stage coach and stopped at a country inn. The travelers alighted and the supposed man got out with the others. All went to the wash shelf at the end of the porch. A man was sitting leaning against the post of the porch. He was watching the women in disguise as she washed her face and hands and when she was done he at once arrested her. He discovered her sex by her manner of applying the water in washing her face. All men rub up and down and snort. All women apply the water and stroke gently downward.—[Chicago Tribune.]

A meeting of the Kentucky Press Association is imperative and can no longer be put off. Something must be done and that speedily to protect the press from periodical installments of educational literature from one Goodknigh.—[Owensboro Messenger.]

A meeting of one in the News office effectually quelled the said Goodknigh. If a few more editors knew slash from reading matter they would not bore their readers with the schoolboy compositions of the "editor" of the Kentucky S. T. A.—[Breckinridge News.]

When men sneer at the want of courage in women they seem to forget that a tender and delicate girl will silently, and without a sign, endure untold agonies in breaking in a pair of boots two sizes too small for her, while a man will rip and snort as if he was shot if his buck corn happens to be disturbed by a bit of careless leather.

A woman may not be able to sharpen a pencil or throw a stone at a hen, but she can pack more articles in a trunk than a man can in a one-horse wagon.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. For sale at M. L. Bourne's."

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Catarrh is a positive cure. For sale at M. L. Bourne's.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10c, 50c and \$1. For sale at M. L. Bourne's.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale at M. L. Bourne's.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

An Old Citizen Speaks.

Mr. J. M. Norris, an old citizen of House, Ga., says that he had been badly troubled with Kidney Complaint for a great many years and with Eczema for three years; at times could scarcely walk, and had tried many remedies without benefit, before he began taking Electric Bitters and, according to his own statement, he is now well. This treatment afforded him great relief and he strongly recommends Electric Bitters to all who suffer with Kidney Complaints or need a Blood Purifier. Sold by Penny & McAllister.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at Penny & McAllister's Drug Store. Large size, \$1.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this county we would say that we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchal's Italian Pile Ointment—emphatically guaranteed to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50c a box. For sale by Penny & McAllister, Druggists.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

We emphatically guarantee Dr. Marchal's Catarrh, a Female Remedy, to cure Female Diseases, such as Ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, Falling and Displacement or bearing down feeling, Irregularities, Harbours, Change of Life, Leucorrhoea, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like Headache, Bloating, Spinal Weakness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. For sale by Druggists. Price \$1 and \$1.50 per bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchal, Utica, N. Y., for pamphlet, free.

CANDIDATES.

W. B. WITHERS
Is a Candidate for Assessor, subject to the action of the Democracy.

E. D. KENNEDY
Is a Candidate for Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

GEORGE S. CARPENTER
Is a Candidate for County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democracy.

J. M. JOHNSON
Is a Candidate for Assessor of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the Democracy.

WILLIS C. BARNETT
Is a Candidate for the office of Jailer of Lincoln county, subject to primary election of the Democratic party.

W. T. SAUNDERS
Is a Candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democracy.

T. M. PENNINGTON
Is a Candidate for County Clerk of Lincoln, subject to the action of the Democracy.

J. B. PAXTON
Is a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the primary election to occur the first Saturday in March.

JUDGE W. O. HANSFORD
Is a Candidate for County Attorney of Lincoln, subject to the action of the Democracy.

JUDGE T. W. VARNON
Is a Candidate for re-election to the office of County Judge, subject to the action of the Democracy.

J. D. SWOPE
Is a Candidate for County Clerk of Lincoln, subject to the action of the Democracy.

GEORGE B. COOPER
Is a candidate for County Clerk of Lincoln, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JAMES P. BAILEY
Is a candidate for Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

T. D. NEWLAND
Is a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the Democracy.

W. L. DAWSON
Is a candidate for Jailer of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

SAM. M. OWENS
Is a candidate for Jailer of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

D. B. CARPENTER
Is a Candidate for re-election as County Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JAMES W. ALCORN
Is a Candidate for Circuit Judge in this District, subject to the action of the Democracy.

R. C. WARREN
Is a Candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney of the 8th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democracy.

O. H. WADDLE
Is a Candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney of the 8th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JOHN S. VAN WINKLE
Is a Candidate for Circuit Judge of the 8th District, subject to the Primary election of the Democratic party to be held the 1st Saturday in March, 1886.

Stanford Female College,
STANFORD, KY.

ALEX. S. PAXTON - PRES.

The Second Term of the present session will begin Feb. 1st, 1886. Location pleasant; discipline kind but firm; instruction thorough. Pupils received at any time. Send for circular. [35-2m]

Store Room For Rent.

The large and desirable Store Room in THE INTERIOR JOURNAL building, fronting on Main st. is for rent. Apply to

H. P. WALTON, Stanford.

BUILDERS ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all kinds of lumber in the rough and agents for planing mills. Keep constantly on hand dressed flooring, ceiling, weather-boarding, doors, sash, blinds, moulding, &c., at lowest prices.

BRIGHT & METCALF,
3911

OPERA HOUSE

—STANFORD, KY.—

W. P. WALTON, - Proprietor

Size of Stage, 22x50. Eight complete sets of scenery. Seating capacity, including gallery, 600. Reasonable rates in good attractions.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, 6c per year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 311 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS.

Also had Thirty-eight years' experience before the Patent Office and have secured more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantages of such notice will be understood by persons who wish to protect their patents. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-eight years' experience before the Patent Office and have secured more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. 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Stanford, Ky., ... January 19, 1886

W. P. WALTON.

THE retirement of Gov. Curtis from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of Perry Belmont to the position is pretty generally condemned by those who love fair play and dislike to see a faithful old statesman soubled. The N. Y. Sun can not let the fact pass without a word of honor for this veteran from those who knew him in the days that tried men's souls, and who appreciate his extraordinary services at their full value. Twenty-three years ago Mr. Curtis was one of the most powerful men of the country. A man of exceeding energy, of abilities solid and always ready for use, democratic in all his thoughts, and animated by a weariless patriotism, he had a right to aspire to the highest distinctions; and now there is something almost tragical in the dignity with which he declines an empty compliment tendered him by the Speaker. It is in keeping with his patriotism and his fidelity that he refrains from a discussion which could do no good, and might create injurious disturbance; and, while we know nothing of the reasons that are to be alleged on the other side, it is yet with a profound sense of pain and regret that we see Andrew G. Curtis subjected to a slight at the hands of his own party, and repelling an indignity that ought, we can not help thinking, never to have been inflicted.

MAY REXLEY, our usually amiable and good Senator, is mad. In fact he is very mad and we don't blame him either. What difference does it make whether he wears his collar button up or not? He can wear his shirt that way too if he feels inclined, and it will be nobody's business so long as he is in his seat attending to the people's business. And that he was doing the latter on the very day that the Danville Advocate's scribe made the base insinuation, the record will show, for he offered a resolution requesting the Assistant Secretary of State to report to the Senate the number of notaries public in commission in the Commonwealth. The value of such information is not readily apparent, but it shows he was "thar," attending to his business, which the "dirty dude" was not. Grubbs evidently didn't know the old man was loaded, or he would have known better than to have monkeyed with him.

THE Senate republicans, who seem disposed to pick a quarrel with the President in regard to certain removals, had the laugh turned on them the other day. They thought they had the dead end thing against him in the case of a New York collector, who had been removed, and in hot haste they sent to Secretary Manning for the papers in it. They were promptly forwarded and among them a letter from the collector saying that he was not so much of a republican as he had been taken to be; that in fact he had not only refused to vote for Blaine, but had aided in the election of Cleveland. He begged to be retained, promising to remove all republican subordinates and appoint democrats, if he were permitted to hold his office. The democrats roared at the disclosure and the discomfited republicans voted at once for the confirmation of the new collector.

The circumstances connected with the death of Miss Katherine Bayard, the eldest daughter of the Secretary of State, make it peculiarly sad. Miss Cleveland had arranged a reception in her honor at the White House Saturday afternoon and the guests had begun to arrive, when a messenger came to say that Miss Bayard had been found dead in her bed. She was a sufferer from heart disease and it is supposed that it was the cause of her death. She had evidently been dead some hours when found.

THE pay of pro tem. judges is a heavy drain upon the State, which ought to be stopped. In Judge Finley's district the highest charge is made, \$750, while the lowest is in Judge Mayors', \$21. Judge Oswley's district is charged with \$120, and many of the other districts run as high as \$500 to \$600. The bill before the Legislature requiring that pro tem. judges be paid out of the regular judge's salary, with certain exceptions, ought to become a law.

THE House passed Senator Hoar's bill providing for the presidential succession through the members of the Cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State, by the decisive vote of 183 to 77 and without amendment. The President's signature will make it a law and then there will be no chance of John Sherman succeeding to the position from which his party was kicked out at the last election.

THE telegraph informs us that Dr. Thos. W. Keene, a member of the Virginia Legislature, dropped dead just after concluding a speech in the House. This ought to be a warning to the several alleged statesmen at Frankfort, who think it is necessary to air their eloquence on every occasion. Dr. Keene had evidently overdone the thing as they are doing.

THE talk of the Legislature adjourning in 60 days is all bosh. A third of the time has already passed and with the exception of Offutt's Constitutional Convention bill, there is next to nothing to show for it. The body will have to hump itself if it gets through in twice the prescribed time, judging the future by its past.

THE Idaho editor who nominates Senator Beck for President in 1888, is as much in earnest and the compliment is as much deserved as if the old Scotchman could hold the office if elected. He was born on the wrong side of the Atlantic, unfortunately, for such ambitions.

THE President has fully decided not to accede to the demand of the Senate that he furnish reasons which prompted the removal of various office holders, and when he once makes up his mind he is as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. The demand is unreasonable and ought to be treated with contempt.

COL. DICK JONES, of Louisville, is somewhat of a wag. The other day when a bill was presented in the House prohibiting the killing of deer in Whitley county for five years, he moved that the word "deer" be stricken out and "man" inserted. The Col. has evidently heard how they kill men up that way.

WE are indebted to Gen. Fayette Hewitt, our excellent Auditor, for a copy of his report for the two last fiscal years. It is a most comprehensive document of 407 pages, finely printed and arranged.

A MAN living near Cleveland, Ohio, sold his wife for five cents and delivered the goods. We'll wager she was high priced even at that modest figure.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

—In the House 262 bills have been introduced to date, most of them of little interest.

—Magistrates in examining courts cost the State \$11,000 last year and \$26,328 for the two years.

—Senator Gilbert introduced a bill to continue the Superior Court and regulate the same. We knew it would come.

—The act authorizing Laurel county to issue bonds to build a court-house was reported favorably, and passed by the House.

—After putting for three weeks, the Senate has adopted the joint rules against local legislation. Now let both Houses go to work.

—The C. J. thinks that the bill to license the carrying of concealed weapons ought to be entitled "An act to legalize the raising of sheep."

—A bill to repeal that part of the penalty for murder which provides imprisonment for life, and make that crime punishable only with death, has been presented.

—Senator Cravens introduced a bill providing for an Advisory Board, through which all petitions for remissions of fines and forfeitures shall pass to the Governor.

—The House has repealed the law giving the woman three years to take out a bastardy warrant against the father of her illegitimate child and substituted one year instead.

—A bill to grant paroles to convicts is before the House, but it should be rejected. It is too hard to convict the average criminal, to turn him loose upon society immediately he is sent to prison.

—A bill to provide for the cession of jurisdiction over certain lands on Green and Barren rivers by the State to the Federal Government, after an appropriation has been made for the improvement of these rivers, has passed the Senate.

—On the question of furnishing the Statutes and codes to members of the Legislature, Mr. Bobbitt voted "No" very properly. Saying that the State could not afford to pay the legislators to study law. They should have done that at their own expense.

—Mr. Rowlett introduced a bill which provides that when any person indicted for a misdemeanor, and the Commonwealth Attorney compromises or settles with such person before trial, or enters a *nolle prosequi* in consideration of money, said attorney shall become responsible for all officers' and witnesses' fees incurred by the Commonwealth.

—Offutt's bill for a new constitution was passed the Senate 25 to 7 and now needs only the Governor's signature to make it a law. It provides that a registration shall be made at the August election, 1887, at each voting precinct, of all the persons in that precinct entitled to vote for Representatives. The persons so registered shall be the true number of voters of the State, and if two-thirds of these vote for calling a convention, the convention shall be called.

—A bill was before the House to permit a minor to trade in his own name when Hon. Fontaine F. Bobbitt said: "Gentlemen, I believe that at the end of the session the man who says the least will be the most popular. This Legislature has passed the most of yesterday and to-day making men. Now, as women are infinitely more beautiful than men," waving his hand toward the ladies in the lobby, "why don't we spend a little of our time making them?" After the applause from Mr. Bobbitt's remarks had ceased, the House proceeded to vote on the bill, and passed it by a vote of 77 to 15.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—John Kelly, the ex-Tammany Chlef-tain, is thought to be on his death bed.

—The River and Harbor Committee will ask for an appropriation of \$11,000,000.

—Eighteen persons are known to have been frozen to death in Kansas last week.

—The Davis carriage factory burned in Cincinnati. Loss \$150,000; 200 men are thrown out of employment.

—Col. T. C. Bell, of Harrodsburg, is to succeed Mr. George DuRelle as Assistant District Attorney for Kentucky.

—Annie Barnett, a chambermaid at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, was killed by being crushed by the freight elevator.

—The House repealed the act for the propagation and protection of food fishes in this State, after several days of discussion.

—Representative Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, has formally declined a renomination to Congress. He says he has served 12 years in public life and wants to retire to quietude.

—Two freight trains collided at Winchester, on the C. & O. road, killing a stockman named John Griffith, of Ohio, who was asleep in one of the coaches. No one else was hurt.

—Three Mormons were convicted at Ogden, Utah, and fined each \$500 and given 18 months in jail, for unlawful cohabitation.

—A negro man 107 years old and who has 200 living descendants, was driven from the house by a heartless son at Burnsville, Ga., and died of death.

—Mrs. F. V. Logan died Sunday night, Jan. 10th, after an illness of several weeks. Her remains were buried in the cemetery here on Tuesday. (Somerset Reporter.)

—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the sentence of death against Robert Fowler, convicted in Union county of the murder of Miss Lillie Burnett, after outraging her.

—No storm in years was so destructive to shipping as the last. More than 300 vessels were wrecked off the Atlantic coast and many sailors and seamen lost their lives.

—Dispatches from Southern points agree that the orange crop for this season has been destroyed by the cold weather. Whether it has also killed the trees can not be determined until spring.

—Hon. James B. McCreary has received a petition signed by thirty-three Senators and sixty-two representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, asking the appointment of Col. Sam M. Burdette Revenue Agent.

—The republicans in the House voted almost solidly against the Hoar bill devolving the Executive duties on the Secretary of State in the event of the death of President Cleveland, only three democrats voting with them.

—By the bursting of a fly wheel in Harper's Iron and Steel works, Newport, Ky., a terrific boiler explosion occurred, wrecking the mill and injuring a number of persons. Timely warning by the engineer probably saved many lives.

—Mrs. Hendricks has received from the officers of the Senate the massive iron inkstand used by her husband in his private room at the Capitol at Washington. It is a handsome and unique work of art and worth at least \$300.

—The republican Senatorial caucus, to consider the President's refusal to furnish reasons for removing republican officeholders, decided upon opposition to confirmations of appointments to places vacant under such circumstances.

—Senator Thurman writes to a friend: "You will never be gratified by seeing me in public life again. I am now on the retired list with my own full consent, and with no inclination whatever for active life except as a private citizen."

—Judge Cooper, in the Montgomery Circuit Court, has rendered a decision which nullifies the claim that local option legally prevailed there. The saloon men are, for the time being, winners, but the temperance party will appeal the case.

—Miss Jennie McElhinney, of Stark county, O., will probably lose both feet, if not her life. Her house caught fire, and she stood on an icy platform in her bare feet and pumped water for half an hour when the thermometer registered below zero.

—George McCabe, a citizen of Dakota, was detected by his wife dropping a white powder into her tea. The good lady deftly changed the cups, and Mr. McCabe was hoist by his own petard. While in the agonies of death, he confessed the attempted crime, adding that he had already poisoned four other wives.

—Three willful murderers climbed the golden stair via the hempen noose Friday. Henry S. Stair, at Nevada, Mo., for a double killing. His woman accomplice is also under sentence of death. At St. Louis, Charles Wilson, for the murder of a river mate, and Noah Merriman, for wife murder, at Belleville, Ill.

—The third and fourth class postmasters of the United States have an idea that they are not sufficiently compensated. They propose to hold a convention in Chicago on the 15th of February to discuss their grievances and lay a petition before Congress for a redress of the same. There are 50,000 of these dissatisfied postmasters.

—Senators Vest, Maxley and Harris, who were selected to call upon the President and consult with him in regard to the demand of the republican Senators for his reasons for removals, have performed that duty. They advised the President to stand firmly by his decision to make no concessions, but are impressed with the idea that the advice was unnecessary, as he is in a resolute frame of mind.

—United States Senator Anthony died at his home in Providence, and eleven Senators attended his funeral, only three of whom went from Washington. The Secretary of the Senate, the sergeant-at-arms, two assistants, the chaplain, and barber attended also. All expenses were charged up to the people, amounting to \$1,539.83 and allowed by the Federal Government.

—A fire in Lexington, Friday, burned the store of Innis & Sons, insured for \$1,000; the Lexington Opera-house, insured for \$10,500, and the office of the Adams Express Company, with their extensive stables on Broadway. The hardware store of W. J. Houlihan & Bro. was also damaged to the extent of \$5,000. The express goods were all taken out in time to prevent their destruction. The total loss will reach \$35,000 to \$40,000.

—This silly tale is telegraphed from Emeline: James W. Pollard, a respected farmer of Henry county, has had a queer experience. While he and his wife were seated alone, before the fire, a bucket of water was lifted by unseen hands from a table, placed on the floor, and then upset. Mr. Pollard took the bucket to the well and refilled it. A second time an unseen force lifted the bucket and emptied its contents on the floor. The bucket was filled a third time, and again it was taken up, passed between Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, stopped in the center of the floor, and then upset. On another evening there was the same performance. The neighborhood is greatly excited over it.

GEO. O. BARNES.

"Praise the Lord. God is Love and Nothing Else."

FUTTHOURN, INDIA, Dec. 8th, 1885.

But how strange it is to have this all set forth on "The flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze!" Yet it is ever so. And must be so since Israel and Britain are identical. But to return to our "Union Jack," and its wonderful "make up."

By laying St. George's cross over St. Andrew's we have the "Jack" of 1610-1801; the first being the data of the Union of England and Scotland, under the first King of Judah, who reigned over "all Israel," in the "Isles of the West." This was James 1st of England, formerly James VI of Scotland.

Remember, Queen Victoria—"our glorious Sovereign Lady"—gets her glorious pedigree via Scotland and Ireland, from "David the King," in Jerusalem. The British, Danish, Saxon, Norman monarchs, though Israelites, were not of Judah's royal tribe—in which the sceptre must be found, "Hill Shiloh comes," as certainly as the priesthood in Levi. Where will you get this among the "Jews"—so called. They all with one accord, will tell you they are either of the tribe of Judah or Levi. But alas! they wander without a sceptre or an altar—"fugitives and vagabonds" with a mark upon them, so plain that the "shew of their countenances" betrays them, wherever they roam. They have never been "lost" tribes, as far as full identification goes. They can not reign or perform the holy function of the priesthood, outside the "Holy City," and that lies waste in the hands of aliens. We must turn elsewhere, if God's word is to be vindicated, and the "sceptre has not departed from Judah, nor a law giver from between his feet." We must turn elsewhere if Jer. 33:17 26 and its thrice repeated promise to the Levites, be not an "idle word."

"Jeremiah" and the gentile "Tephil," sailing into Belfast bay B. C. 580, alone solve the mystery—about it who will. Thence is the royal line that is destined to rule the world ere long; and earth and hell can not prevent it. Thence is the priesthood that has ministered at an altar—better than that on which the "blood of bulls and goats" flowed to tell of a Savior to come, and shall minister in all coming time, when the accursed shall have ceased to revile, and there shall be no more a Canaanite in the house of the Lord." Amen! Even so; come Lord Jesus—Thou, the glorious King of David's time, and Priest "forever after the order of Melchizedek!"

But—returning to the "Union Jack"—so gloriously suggestive that I can not stick very closely to its mere "make up."

2. Now raise St. St. George's cross, and let St. Patrick's lie over St. Andrew's, and the three form the "Union Jack from 1801-1885 and ad infinitum. This is the date that dear "old Ireland" came in. And now, this "three fold cord is not easily broken"—as Mr. Parnell and Joseph Chamberlain at Bagenalstown will find out sooner or later. The flag was called "Jack" by the sailors from the name Jacques, written on it in the reign of James—our first blue-blooded king of Judah's line, after the union. Now trace this. "Sailor-Jack," "French Jacques, Dujin," "Jacobus," Hebrew "Jacob," "Our Father Jacob" whose crossed arms—blessing the Ephraim, over whom it was to wave triumphantly for so many centuries—furnished the frame work of the grass old banner. "Long may it wave!" Don't think me untrue to the land of my birth. I am not. But God's word is dearer to me than all else. And in it, I see so plainly, what I want you, too, dear reader, to behold. For to discover it is to rejoice with a "joy unspeakable and full of glory." Believe me—nay, believe God—that in the coming "glory," these very fulfillments of this "same word of prophecy," are to play a very prominent part. Happy they who learn betimes, to walk by the radiance of this "light—shining in a dark place, until the day star arises."

We are in the midst of exceptionally exciting times, just now. The daily telegrams from England—with Tory and Radical running a "neck and neck" race, for power, with all the tremendous issues on the result, that will make or mar the empire, the capture of Mandalay, without a blow, that lays the kingdom of Upper Burma at the mercy of the British Lion; and adds another province, larger than the State of New York, to the Anglo-Israeli dominion; and the startling changes going on in Eastern Europe, that seem certain to involve the "Great Powers" in a terrific struggle for supremacy. The complication appears of unusual gravity, especially to those of us who think "the end" is now not far off. Beyond all

"One star of Hope, one star alone, Can fix the watcher's wandering eye," and that is the "bright appearing of the Lord," to mount His throne and bring in the reign of Peace.

Bro. Inglis and wife returned on Saturday last and the Seelyes leave for Maine poor this week, to occupy their new station. We shall be sorry to say good bye to this lovely household. Bro. S. is the most fluent speaker in Hiodustani I have ever heard. He speaks the language like a native.

We are all, at last, in charming health. The devil assailed us most vigorously and venomously, in turn, but the LORD proved stronger than he in the conflict. We had no cause to go further than faith in HIM and the use of his means—oil and prayer. And we never expect to be placed where there will not succeed. Blessed pharisee! If anyone likes quinine, jalap, "black draught," calomel and rhubarb better I will not quarrel. Only I beg leave to choose the "way of pleasantness" for myself. Every one to his liking. Ever in Jesus.

GEO. O. BARNES.

To The Public.

We have tried the credit business thoroughly and we don't like it. We think we know when we have enough of anything, and hence on and

After January 1

—We will sell goods—

—FOR—

CASH

EXCLUSIVELY.

We know this will meet with the approval of a great many of you who prefer paying the cash, and to those who have been running accounts we will say that we will offer such extraordinary inducements in

LOW PRICES

That you will find it to your interest to borrow the money, if you haven't it, to deal with us.

We know this is a new departure in Stanford, but we believe that all of you who pay your debts will help us in carrying this out.

In selling for cash we will save several thousand dollars a year in hire of book keepers, bad debts, &c., and in order to make our new system popular, we propose to give our customers the benefit of this saving and more, too. We propose to make you a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent. on all goods bought from us. We will "cut" prices to such an extent that no one who BUYS and SELLS on a credit can meet them.

We wish right here to thank those who have given us their very liberal patronage in the past and ask the privilege of returning the favor by selling them goods CHEAPER than they have ever bought them before.

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Over 100,000 Sold Last Year.—Victorious in Every Field Contest.

FARMERS & GROWERS.—You should use nothing but the Oliver Chilled Plow, because they are adapted to all kinds of soil and will do first-class work in sod or stubble. The mouldboards are thoroughly chilled, have no soft spots in them, and will scour any soil. Oliver's metal will not corrode. The heaviest coat of rust that can accumulate on it will be entirely removed by a few minutes' use. The "Oliver" is a thoroughly centre draft Plow, having a sloping landside, which does away with the pressure found on all straight plows. The Oliver Chilled Plow has hundreds of imitators. No manufacturer will try to imitate an inferior plow. The "Oliver" has a record unparalleled in the history of plow making, from 1,500 in 1870 to over 100,000 in 1885. Your neighbors will tell you to buy the "Oliver" and take no other. It will break hard dry ground when no other plow will. It also has the Glue Impacted Steel Plow, which is making a record here unequalled by any Steel Plow. Try them and be convinced.

W. H. HIGGINS.

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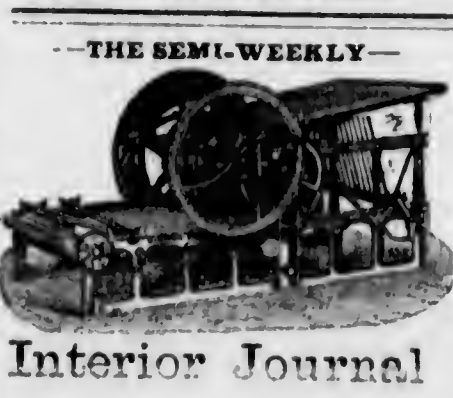
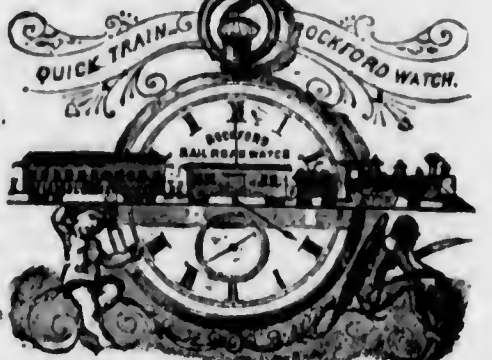
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The Largest Stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware

Ever bought to this market. Prices Lower than the Lowest. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on short notice and Warranted.



Interior Journal

STANFORD, KY.

W. P. WALTON, Prop'r.

Is published every Tuesday and Friday at the low price of

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

JOB WORK

Neatly and Cheaply Executed.

RISKS A MINER RUNS.

A LIFE LOST FOR EVERY FIFTY THOUSAND TONS OF COAL.

The Chief Causes of Fatality in the Mines—
—A Need of Better Light—
—After an Explosion—
—Electric Lighting.

[Scranton (Pa.) Letter.]

For every 50,000 tons of coal mined in the anthracite regions one human life is lost. This is the rate of fifty lives a month or almost an average of two a day for every working day in the year. When the price of coal is adjusted for the season the cost of production and transportation is all carefully summed up in the estimates, but this one factor of the cost of human life in mining the coal does not get into the calculations, and is never reckoned in the price current. The chief cause of fatality in the mines are explosions of gas and falls of roof. While the most dreaded form of destruction, that of explosion, does not appear from statistics to be the most fatal, it is attended by a fact that adds to the melancholy of the fate of its victims. Every life lost in a mine explosion is a sacrifice to carelessness, either the careless and culpable act of a miner or the more deliberate carelessness of mine owners in omitting to provide better light and ventilation in the mine.

Scarcely a week passes in the coal region without news of some disaster from explosion or the falling of a mine roof, and every accident is followed by the cry, that has been made ever since coal-mining began in the region, that there must be better light for use in mines. The cry is soon forgotten, because it has never been followed up by any practical effort on the part of the men most interested to make it of practical effect.

WHEN DANGER IS IMMINENT. Accidents in mines are enormously increased by the darkness. A danger greater than that from a gas explosion constantly menaces a miner. Of the deadly presence of the fire-damp he may frequently trust his sense of smell to warn him, but the other danger he can only discover with his eyes. This danger is that from the fall of face-coal in the roofs, and one-third of the lives lost in the coal-mines are lost by these falls of coal.

A blast in a mine may chatter a larger area of coal than is thrown down. If the miner sees a crack in the wall ahead of him, or in the roof above him, he knows he is in danger, and he can tell whether it is imminent by his never-failing test of the piece of wet clay. This clay, plastered over the crack, will shortly tell him whether the crack is stationary or is slowly but surely enlarging and advancing toward the time of the fall of rock or coal. If the crack is enlarging the clay will soon show a crevice in itself. Then there is danger swift and sure.

The miner has the reputation of being a reckless and heedless person, and the evidence of many mine accidents shows plainly that except for some careless act of a workman it would not have happened. The danger of fire-damp is as well known to the miner as the fact that he is alive, and such an act of bravado or thoughtlessness as striking a match to light his pipe or the going forward with a naked lamp or a burning candle while the mine is in a state of suspicion that the deadly fire-damp was lurking at his side would seem to be the madness of self-destruction. Not even the most reckless would be supposed capable of this deliberately inviting a horrible death or doom himself to see his chance of life and escape slowly wear away while he is imprisoned in a locked-up gallery. Yet the interior of a mine after an explosion too often bears the mark of unmistakable witness as to the cause. It may be a half-burned candle, sometimes still clutched in the careless miner's hand, or a box of matches half emptied, or a naked or unlocked lamp. It is a common thing to hear the report of a mine accident of this kind ending up with the statement: "Caused by a miner working with a naked lamp."

A BETTER LIGHT NEEDED. But in making the clay test to discover the danger that may be present in a cracked roof there is not much wonder that the miner risks one danger to the more surely determine the imminence of another. His lamp is dull, and the testing clay is surrounded by darkness. The miner to whom was certainly the working of the clay, frequently removes his candle, and holds it nearer the crack to give him a better light, thus increasing the danger of explosion. It is the danger of exploding gas in the efforts to more surely escape the other danger that he knows may be present. If instead of the fire-damp lamp the miner is more compelled to use because of the still backward state and scientific neglect of invention in regard to the better and safer lighting of mines, he had a light by which he could see clearly what was threatening him in the confines of the gloomy chambers he could not, no longer, be tempted to tempt to the risk of fire-damp.

The electric lighting of mines has been suggested and experimented with, but it is not so practical in the winding ladders and isolated chambers of the anthracite mines. The lights would have to be so numerous that the cost would place the lighting of mines by electricity, as a rule, beyond the reach of mine owners. "What is needed," says an old Scotch miner, "is a portable lamp, easily carried, and capable of a brilliancy so great that the necessary safety-screen can not be so it to a dullness that will tempt the miner to touch the naked flame of a match candle in contact with mine gases in order that he may insure himself against the danger he fears more than an explosion. I believe that someone can be made to become the medium of producing the light. It is cheap and safe. To the person who will invent an appliance by which it can be used with safety, come fame and fortune, and the blessings of his fellow-men, some brilliant inventive genius could only experience even for a short time the sensation of a miner when, in the absolute and deadly darkness of an underground passage, he hears the mine owner's voice and the rattling of stones and coal overhead, and the horror of a repetition of the sound can lessen, should fade, as he must, the irresistible need that he must have light, even at risk of other peril, he would certainly find his thoughts and invention to the poor miner's underground, until he is directed and applied the boon for which he has sighed so long—more light."

Stingy St. Grey. "Groovy" says a chatty person in a "very rich and very miserly. He plain fool because he is too stingy to be rich. How much he is worth no one knows, but it cannot be less than \$2,000, a large part of which is in Paris. And he is saving money all the rest of his salary."

Only 100 Buffalo Left. George Bird Grinnell, of New York, has been visiting the Yellowstone National Park and reports that only 100 buffalo are left in the park.

LOVE'S FAREWELL.

[Michael Drayton.]
Since there's no help, come let us kiss and part.
Nay, I have done, you get no more of me;
And I am glad, you glad with all my heart.
That thus so cleanly I myself can free;
Shake hands forever, cancel all our vows;
And when we meet at any time again,
Be it not seen in either of our brows.
That we one jot of former love retain.

Now at the last gasp of love's latest breath
When his pulse failing, passion speechless lies,
When faith is kneeling by his bed of death,
And innocence is closing up his eyes,
—Now if thou would'st, when all have given him over,
From death to life thou might'st him yet recover.

CHAT WITH LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD.

Growth of Our Congressional Library—
The Rapid Increase of Copyrights.
[Washington Cor. Boston Herald.]

The rapid growth of the copyright deposits accounts for the enormous size of many of the great government libraries in Europe; but our congressional library is destined to surpass them in a not very remote future. The literary activity of the United States is increasing every year, and as the library of congress receives two copies of every book copyrighted within ten days after its publication, it can readily be seen that the accession from this source alone will form a good-sized library in themselves. One of these copies goes into the library proper for circulation, the other is retained in the copyright department and cannot be taken out.

The annual increase of the congressional library varies from 30,000 to 30,000 volumes even now. Beside this there has been accumulated during the last fifteen years, without any cost, a great collection of works of art, such as engravings, chromos, photographs, lithographs and photographic, which will one day make a surprisingly large exhibit if congress ever builds a library and art gallery to contain the wealth of material which now crowds a dozen rooms in the capitol building full to overflowing. It may give some idea of the great extent and rapid growth of copyright in this country, to state the fact that the annual entries of copyrights now exceed 30,000, being several thousand more than the patents annually issued by that great institution, the patent office. This business has grown from less than 10,000 entries the first year to this enormous extent at the present time. At this rate the copyright department will quadruple itself in five years.

The wide diversity of the publications gathered together under the steady operation of the copyright law is in itself an interesting fact. They embrace not only books of every possible description and subject, from the twenty volume encyclopedia of learning to the dime novel of the cheap publishing house; but there have been accumulated over 350,000 musical compositions, about the same number of works of graphic art, many thousand maps, illustrating all parts of the United States and foreign countries, and a multitude of dramatic compositions, many of which, though deposited in the library of congress as evidence of copyright, are unpublished.

Something About War Vessels.

[New York Mail and Express.]
Some of our most experienced naval officers believe that the impetus to war vessels of the present day will prove inefficient in action, because they are cumbersome, and in some instances unmanageable. There has been as great a change in the armament and the means of handling vessels as in the construction. The two main points that are to be kept in view in constructing a war vessel are speed and ease in maneuvering. Closely connected with these requisites is the ability to secure a forward fire, so that the guns may be used with effect both in approaching and running away from an enemy.

The shape of the war vessels has changed as the motive power changed. In the old days of the galley, when the vessel was propelled by oars, the bow was made sharp for running purposes. When sails came into vogue the shape of the bow was changed, for it was no longer possible to ram. The whole dependence in an attack was upon the broadside. Now that steam is recognized as the motive power the bow has again changed to a ram, and the old broadside is not the sole dependence in a naval engagement, for there is the fore-and-aft fire. The twin-screw idea is a most valuable one. If one screw should break, the vessel could still proceed by the use of the remaining one, which would be much preferable to sailing. Men-of-war are fitted out with sails only to save coal and to have a last resource in case of any great emergency. The main defect in the unfinished Boston and Atlanta is that they have not twin-screws.

New York's Population.

[Globe's Letter.]
It must not be inferred that there is any more human happiness in this city because of the assemblage of great corporate interests here. The average family of labor and of the family in the cities of the west is greater than any in New York. We possess here a population that has been molded to the interests of the situation. They have something of the Irish and something of the French in them. They have perhaps more of the German. They get their domestic life in chambers and tenements, throw away unnecessary care and jealousy, live for the day. While some one among them becomes suddenly distinguished or in the line of luck, the average New Yorker is willing to stay about where he commenced.

It is the same way in London and the same in Paris. The men of success seem to be those who win by their manners. Even in Wall street the man who goes ahead has devoted his attention to pleasing people rather than to be a big thinker.

Imported Insect Pests.

[Chicago Journal.]
Professor Cook, in his paper on economic entomology, read before the American Entomological society, says the reason why imported insect pests are for a time more destructive than native species is in the fact that they have fewer parasites or predators to contend with. In the course of a few years these enemies increase in numbers as to hold them in check. He says that new insect pests are learning to feed upon plants heretofore not disturbed by them, so that the entomologist has constant work before him. Another thought was that as insects increase in variety and number insecticides are multiplied in equal, if not greater, proportion.

Timber Culture in Germany.

[Chicago Herald.]
Germany is making rapid advances in timber culture. Since 1873 153,000 acres have been added to the forest lands of the country by replanting. One-fourth of the empire is said to be covered with timber, two-thirds of it being fir and pine.

Five blind ladies in New York city have organized a free circulating library for others similarly afflicted.

It is said that the government will investigate the matter of the \$7,000,000 of our government bonds held in Europe.

WAYS OF THE SPIDER.

A CREATURE OF GREAT STRENGTH AND FEROCITY.

What an Amateur Naturalist Has Observed—The Jumping Spider and Its Victim—Cunning of the Wolf Spider—Other Kinds.

[New York Sun.]

A friend of an amateur naturalist was poking fun at him about his collection, and said, pointing at a common jumping spider: "Why do you bother with such rubbish?"

"Take a look at him through the microscope," he is a beauty," said the amateur. The friend looked. Eight murderous eyes glared up at him. They were ranged in two semicircles on the front of the head, teeming with malignant cunning and ferocity. The strong jaws were open and two hollow, serrated tusks protruded from them. No neck could be seen. Body and head were one. A model of cruel power, covered with stripes of silky tan and black hair. Eight long, triple-jointed, forestal legs, half hidden in hair and feathers armed with sharp-pointed spines like locust thorns, ending in formidable claws hooked at their points and toothed like coarse combs, were bent in the attitude of springing. The specimen seemed to be as large as a chipmunk, and in general form resembled one.

THE JUMPING SPIDER.

"Yes, they also assist in web-making, and prevent slipping when the spider makes a spring. The jumping spider gets his name from his nimble bounds. The fellow you have just seen sprang to the top of a weed two feet away from and a little lower than his web when I tickled him with a piece of wire. I knew his next move would be to drop to the ground. Holding a wide-mouthed vial directly under him, I gave him another prod. He dropped. The cork, saturated with chloroform, was hastily put into the vial. The spider dreamed of fat bluebottles and juicy grasshoppers for a few seconds, and then forgot about them forever. Some have but two eyes, others thirteen. In differing species their arrangement also varies. The jumping spider has all his eyes in front. It does not need them elsewhere. Sitting in the entrance of the woven funnel attached to the web, and facing it, the jumper is ready for prey or foe. It leaves no external trace of its business. Springing upon its victim, the spider drags it from the web into the funnel, dispatches it, feasts upon it, and then drops the skeleton out of the narrow end of the funnel, to hang there with other evidences of its power. When alarmed it retreats through this skeleton closet to the crannies in the fence or the depths of the dense shrubbery in which it has hidden."

CHASING BY THE "WOLF."

"The uses of the spider are adapted to the uses it has for them. These two eyes, its body are two eyes, and in the front of its head four. It waves no web. Browsing along a wall, fence, or branch, the wolf spider flies, instantly attaches a line to the object upon which it is moving, and looks wickedly at the fly. The fly steps forward and stops. The wolf steps forward, gets nearer to the fly, and stops. Every time the fly moves the spider follows and gains upon it until near enough for its purpose, when it pounces upon the fly and the spider survives. Should the fly turn from the top of the fence to go down the side, the wolf hastens to the edge, drops upon the fly, swings with him for a second upon the line, and then draws himself and his dinner up to the top of the fence.

"House or barn spiders—chaps with big, round bodies—have two eyes on the top of the head. How they force these to look to the sides and rear. In front there two that can see straight forward and upward. Below these, on either side of the head, are two eyes, nearly joined, with a bulging cover that hinders their looking upward. These on the inner side of the bulges take a cross-eyed view of matters. So, you see, the house spider, hanging in the center of the web, with the shape of the web left swinging from the ceiling, can keep one eye upon her and another upon her broom, a third upon the mosquito buzzing about in front of it, a fourth upon a little rent in the web, a fifth upon a fly that is nearing the danger point, a sixth upon a crack in the ceiling, a seventh upon one of its own legs, and the eighth for miscellaneous purposes."

OTHER SPECIES.

"The ground spider is the lion of its kind. Size considered, it is swifter than a deer. It runs down its gnat. Its eyes are placed two on the sides and two in front of the narrow part of its peaked head, and four in a row below, on the front of the broader part.

"A printing office furnished me with the strongest spider I have. It was a lean, lean, semi-transparent, tubular-bodied, small-headed specimen, with very long, thin legs and a remarkably hungry look. He had two eyes in front, and on each side of the head three, jutting on each other as claws leaves do."

"How do you get your spiders?" "Catch some myself; others are sent to me. An acquaintance sent me three the other day. When I unwrapped the package and saw they were in one box I became doubtful. I opened the box. One of the three was a jumping spider. What the others were I could not tell. The jumping spider was the largest, and he was frisking about over their broken carcasses."

Not Cut Out for Journalism.

[Chicago Ledger.]
The little daughter of a literary man began writing stories when she was only 7 or 8 years old. One day a visitor to whom she had been showing her efforts said: "I expect you will grow up to be a writer like your father, Nettie. You will write stories and have them printed in the newspapers, won't you?"

"O, my, no!" said the little girl, with a serious face; "my stories wouldn't never do to print."

A Satisfactory Explanation.

[Chicago Record.]
"O, Gawge!" "Yes, darling. I fear, O marriage, that my parents will oppose our marriage." "What makes you think so?" "Why, you know, Gawge, ma thinks you're a flirt. She saw you poking the fire in the grate last night, and she said you did it too often. I expect you will grow up to be a writer like your father, Nettie. You will write stories and have them printed in the newspapers, won't you?"

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"Why, because they ain't true. They're just the things that I make up."

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THE BEST

blood ever bestowed upon man in perfect health, and the true way to insure health is to purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. Eliza A. Clough, 34 Arlington st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "Every winter and spring my family, including myself, use several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Experience has convinced me that, as a powerful

purifier, it is very much superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. All persons of scrofulous or consumptive tendencies, and especially delicate children, are sure to be greatly benefited by its use." J. W. Starr, Laconia, Iowa, writes: "For years I was troubled with scrofulous complaints. I tried several different preparations, which did me little, if any, good. Two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a complete cure. It is my opinion that this medicine is the best blood

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